THE CRISIS IN EUROPE.

Our Paris, Berlin and Rome Correspondence.

THE BANKRUPT CONDITION OF EUROPE.

Seizure of the Metallic Reserve in the Bank of Vienna by Austria.

BRIGHT ON COBDEN,

Our Paris Corresponder

Paris, April 14, 1859. The Austrian Address to the Troopt—A Second Grand French
Review in the Champ de Mars—Movements of the Army—
Sardinia's Volunteers—War of the Brokers on the Bourse
—The Imperial Family Rusticating—The New Sardinian
Mission—The New Opera—M. Roper in a Difficulty, &c. tion more tantalizing than ours it is not easy onceive. Like the fiful weather sacred to the month which we now write—now hall and snow, now a day sarvest sun, to be followed by the lightning flash and exceeding loud-so do the reports of imminent war exert their influence for the hour. The

es shot up a franc because Austria had been induced rego her demand for the previous disarmment of ifficult to see that peace is much nearer on this account; of their rocky caverns, and are not likely to find their

to his troops, for twenty four hours it was gene-lieved here that war was absolutely declared by since explained away the language as officious ra-n official, and as mere barrack slang, it will be slieved that matters must have proceeded very far when the an address, or anything like it, could have been d upon by so trusted a servant of the empire have been everywhere disseminated-and the ent rumors of a peaceful solution have not caused a to cease—that we are to have very shortly a review the Champ de Mars of 100,000 troops; that the city and burban National Guard are to be present; that a solemn and that the working classes, now for some years exnded from the National Guard, would once more be rited to earol themselves and exhibit their loyalty to the

Troops continue to be brought into the port of Marseilles from Algiers But yesterday the 43d regiment of the line, 1,200 strong, was landed from the Mogador, and another anaport brought in a cargo of Algerine mules. These nimals are destined, like the Numidian elephats of Han-ibal, to climb the Alpine passes, and help on the invading may be the hopes of peace, the preparations for a vigorous war are by no means relaxed. Lord Cowley is sanguine enough to believe that once the Congress organized and got to work, very much might be done. Such, however, s not the belief of French diplomatists, nor do I know mything in Lord Cowley's character sufficiently weighty o impose upon the mighty influences which, independent matters on the surface, are deep seated and ready to urst forth in bitter wrath when ever the mot d'ordre is

entime, to prove to the world that at least there is one nce ready to put himself at the head of the armed chiof France and accompany the warriors who now upon the leash from Besancon to the Mediterraneau, at son of Napoleon III. parades every day in grenaer cap and glittering sword in the rear garden of the attended by a burly footman in green and gold; wo maids of honor and, last not least, two snow white

curly locked poodle dogs, to the eminent gratification of some scores of gamias, neurrices, and many little ladies and gentlemen who bask habitually under the sun in the garden of the Tulieries.

A characteristic incident has recently taken place at the Bourse. For some time back a very natural jealousy has existed on the part of the regular stock broker or agent de change, who is obliged, before being admitted to perform that function, to give large securities to answer for his solvency against the contessiers, or parties outside the Exchange, who, without the right to mingle in affairs as recognized agents, contrive to do as immense dead of business, which they transact at a somewhat lower per centage than the licensed agent. Complaint airo complains had been made that the confessiors ought to be put down; and at last, on the representations of some of the most influential agents de change, an order was issued by the police that the books of the confessiors should be selzed and their occupation swept away. The storm at the Bourse was something fearful. The name of the confessiors was tageon; they were a tribe of squatters who has so long made good their encroachments, that to dislodge them was a vertiable interference with vested rights. Great was the cry, the uprour; Rachel weeping for her children was nothing to the note of these twenty four confessiors whose books had been seized. It reached the Emperor's ears, and suddenly a placard was affixed on the pillars of the Bourse to intimate that the police had misinterpreted their orders—that the books should be restored and the business of the Dourse for interfered. that great scannes and something more must have obtained. Such, indeed, is the corruption which is going on everywhere in high places, the peculation and undisguised knavery, that the Emperor, bowever much his soul may abbor it, is obliged to be a party to it. His Majosty probably thicks that a foreign war, great as may be its nisks, is not so terrible a wenture after all when the rottenness of many things at home is taken into consideration.

ration.

As if a presureor of the political hurricane impending in the distance, we have had a storm of which which has just swept off balf the dies and channey pate of Parls. It began about ten o'clock, and did not cease till four o'clock the sext morning. All the young trees recently planted in the avenue de l'imperatrice and in the Champs Elysee have been blewn on one side, and many of the old one seriously mutifated. Sentry boxes were overthrown, and the roof of a new house in the Boulevards carried off boddity.

in the avenue de l'Imperative and in the Champs Elysee have been biswo no une aide, and many of the old one seriously mutifated. Sentry boxes were overthrown, and the roof of a new house in the Boulevards carried off bodily.

The imperial family are at Villenedve l'Etang, near St. Cloud, but the Emperor drives into Paris each morning to attend Cabinet councils. Not an hour of the day passes without contract communications with the Britian Embassy, and the telegraph is kept in perpetual motion between Paris and Downing street. You, who from a distance can take a caim survey of all the flutter and fuss we are in, and keep your eye steadily on the point to winch all thongs are evidently tensing, must smile at so much make believe axisty. It must be clear to you that France, naving get a very pretty quarrel with Austria, has no intention whatever of letting it fall to the ground, and that all this commotion before hand and special pleading is only to mystify the credulous. Austria proposes that all parties shall submit to a regular disarmament, and then all the French government papers who were lifting up their hands and crying "peace," "peace," yesterday, are seried with horror at the imperious proposals of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and exclaim that the Vienna precised with horror at the imperious proposals of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and exclaim that the Vienna precised with horror at the imperious proposals of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and exclaim that the Vienna precised with horror at the imperious proposals of the preservation of the atatu quo in Italy—if, in a word, she will disarm only on the condition of avoiding and not solving the impending difficulties of the preservation of the atatu quo in Italy—if, in a word, she will disarm only on the condition of avoiding and not solving the impending difficulties of the prace.

A rumor prevailed that the Marquis d'Azglio, now on an extraordinary mission to London from the Court of Turin, was to replace the Marquis de Villamarina as Piedmuttes of the propos

melody that at once charm every hearer, and spring is a moment into general popularity. The beautiful transition is a 2-d time, gloing back into the reprise, and the outers when the wind of Fox can be been, bear the genume sump of the great German meatre.

The sterm scene, which forms the finale to the act, is those powerful and dramatic—probably, as a display of marical painting, never yet surpassed, though we know what Mendelsechn and other great masters have accomplished in this way. Here the redling of the thunder, the wind and the wild elements of the storm are all brought in to form a part of the harmonies descriptive of the fury of the temp at. The enthusiasm of the andience was at this point raised to a height rarely witnessed, and the singers were recalled by a resistices call of the audience to the uncessing demands of the audience, he appeared before it, was perfectly overwholming. The coldest audience in the world was courarted into a very botting Vesuvion. Every handkerchief waved, gentlemen shouted till they could vectferate no longer, and again, when the uprour had subsided, his Majesty humself gave new life to it by his emphatic "bravo!-bravo!"

Quite a tragic scene occurred at the representation of "Heroulaneom" a few nights since. Regar was setted with one of those carisactions de nots by no means uncommon is an age when the strain placed upon the singer by her fulness of the accompaniment and the extraordinary pitch of the magnic is consistered. A deprecatory apology was made to the audience, and Reger appeared, but not even a note could be articulate. In van to essayed, nothing but mute gesticulations followed. Some one was barbarous enough to inter a low hisa—it was really a solitary one; but the moment it reached the car of Reger, who, although rainer "used up" in vocal ability, has long held a highly honored place in the pablic estimation, and who is, besides, a most cultivated article, stung with madness at the unusual sound, he tore from his head his princely crown, and stamping upon it

BERLIN, April 13, 1859. Hope of Peace Declining in Pruesa—Meeting of a Con-gress Doubtful—Ambation and Pride the Causes of the Oritis—Religious Feelings and Reisances of Francis Joseph—The Agilation in Lombardy—Prussa's Efforts for a Peaceful Result—New Marriage Act—England's Proposition for a Disarmment, de.

During the last few days the political horizon has again become overcast, and the hopes of a pacific solution are growing fainter and fainter. It was imagined that the Congress proposed by Russia and sanctioned by Prussia and England would at least have afforded us a respite, and that, whatever might be the result of its deliberations, it would avert the danger of immediate hostilities and give time for the passions to subside, which are now at fever heat; but as yet there is so little prospect of these expectations being realized, that it is even considered extremely doubtful whether the Congress will meet at all. The ter-giversations of Austria have disconcerted all the plans of mediating Powers. After signifying her assent to the Russian proposal, and expressing her willingness to submit the Italian question to the arbitration of Europe, she all at once comes forward with demands so eaunreasonable that they can scarcely be regarded in any other light than as a pretext for evading a compromise which she could not open-ly reject. She insists, forsooth, on Sardinla disarming, that little kingdom, refuses point blank to do so herself. and even declines the memo termine suggested by Lord Malmesbury, that the troops of the two Powers should retire to a distance of ten lesgues from their respective frontiers during the sittings of the Congress. Instead of showing any inclination to listen to these overtures, she keeps despatching battailon after battailon, and regiment after regiment, to Lombardy, where by this time about 200,000 Austrians must be concentrated, all on the war

the restless ambition of Louis Napoleon, it is the pride and obstinacy of Francis Joseph that have aggravated it, and his French confrere, whose maxims of internal adminis-tration coincide with his own, and on whom during the structing the organs of his government to expatiate upon tify her policy with the cause of Italian independence— all conspire to excite the jeatousy of her despotic neighbor, which recent events have raised to the highest pitch.
It is well known that the speech of Victor Emmaquel ailuding to the "cries of Italy," to which he could not remain deaf, exasperated the Emperor of Austria to such a degree commence hostilities instanter, and it was only through the urgent entreaties of Count Bool, who was aware that such a step would range all Europe against him, that the Since then he has been continually chaffing at the bit imministers, who are willing to make any concessions in bility and integrity of the empire, and in constant danger of being thwarted by some escapade of their youthful sovereign. He is proud of his numerous and well appointed army, of the military talent he imagines himself possessed of, and of the able generals that will take the field under his command; and he relies, moreover, upon the special protection of the Virgin Mary, of whom he is a zealous devotes and who he thinks cannot fall to patronize him in a conflict waged against the enemies of the true Church. It has often been asserted that the financial condition of Austria renders it impossible for her to com-mence a war; but it should not be forgotten that though the Austrian empire is bankrupt, the Austrian dynasty are possessed of the largest private fortunes is Europe

mence a war; but it should not be forgothen that though the tors of or a new house in the Donerards carried out the tors of the art of the tors of the control of the contr

Pressia continues to exert all her influence in the cause of peace; and if the smothered embers of denord have not yet bright and open fluins, it is in a great many sure owing to her intervention. I have been informed on scotla atthority that on Saturiay last the Empers of Austria was trained actually agreed a declaration of war against Pelmont, but that he was prevailed upon by the pressing remonstrances of the Prussian subspacing to control the patients of the Prussian subspacing to control the heater to control the prince fleger, and to induce the latter to control de a formal calculation with acustia, and to promise her the support of a Prussian army in case she should be stancked by France and Sardmia; but I shall be very much surprassing etermined to persevere in her neutral attitude, being well aware that a league with the Empersor of Austria would only encourage that potentiate to refuse the concessions recommended by the other Powers, and thus precipitate a conflict which ashe has all along been so auxious to prevent. If, in spits of her endeavors, war should flashly break out, the Prussian army will be mobilised and a corps of observation stationed on the Rhine; but it will depend upon ulterior circumstances, which it is impossible to forcese at the present moment, whether this government will take an active share in the tray—upon the conduct of Russia, for instance—concerning which the most conflicting reports are in the tray—upon the conduct of Russia, for instance—concerning which the most conflicting reports are in the tray—upon the conduct of Russia, for instance—concerning which the most conflicting reports are in the tray—upon the conduct of Russia, for instance—concerning which the most conflicting reports are in the tray—upon the conduct of Russia, for instance—concerning which the most conflicting reports are in the land tax. Since 18th the force example theore than all the other Austria provinces; it exc

summon her to accept its decision or to above the quences.

On Monday the two first and most important clauses of the Civil Marriage act passed in the Canmber of Deputies, after an animated discussion, with a majority of 199 to 110, and yesterday the remaining paragraphs were agreed to without a division. It will now have to go up to the First Chamber, where there is a streamous opposition against it, and apprehensions are entertained that it will either be thrown out altogether or so transformed and mutilated that its own parents will not recognize it. As for the Land Tax Equalization act, it will hardly come on in the House of Lords this session, but have to be postponed till next.

have to be pestponed till next.

A despatch from London informs us that England, indefaligable in her endeavors to avert the impending causatro-de, and willing to meet the objection of the Cabinet of Vienna—that negotiations would only give their adversaries time to complete their preparations—has proposed a general disarmment as a preliminary to the opening of the Congress, and has obtained the consent both of France and Austria. This intelligence has produced quite a favorable impression on 'Change, where there had been a complete panic for the last day or two; but it does not materially after the situation; for although Louis Napoleon may promise to disarm, it is impossible to place any reliance on his professions; and as regards Austria, the withfrawal of her troops from Lombardy would be the signal for a general insurrection. Each will wait for the other to begin, but neither will like to set the example. Perhaps, however, the disarmment will be taken for grauted (there are diplematic as well as legal "choos), so that the Congress may be able to assemble, and the mediaing Powers have an opportunity of making a last desperate effort to preserve the peace of Europe. The attempt is most commendable, but it will be little short of a miracio if it succeeds.

Fashionable and Artistic Life in Italy, OUR CITY OF HOME CORRESPONDENCE. ROME, Fab. 25, 1859.

ton-Mrs. Stockton's Receptions-American Ladies, Matrins and Belles-The American Female Artists-Their Life and Popularity-Foreign Churches, Catholic and

honors of the American Legation with great skill and aplemb, seeking in every way, as she does, to contribute to the happiness of her countrymen. Being the only Au-glo-Saxon diplomatic lady here at present, the English visiters seek the hospitality of her salous, and are there brought into contact more frequently and under more favorable circumstances with their "American cousins" than can be the case in any other of our present foreign lega-tions. Mr. Stockton bears his dignities and cares like a palant homms, and is a worthy scion of the race of Com-

Among a host of Americans, Miss K. Riggs, of New York, is here, running away with the hearts of all nations by her exquisite singing and genial manners. Here is the belie par excellence among Americans.

Mr. Harry Blone keeps open house, and its an honor to any country for his gentiemanly courtery and generous hospitality to all, rich and poor, old and young.

Balls, sorries and parties are the order of the day now; those of our gifted country women, Miss Cushman, Miss Bebbias and Miss Hosmer, being among the most bruillant and most saught. To see these is the receiving their friends in the most beautiful of salous, filled with grand antique carved furniture and the richest description of cartains, carpets, &c., and decorated with the choicest works of art; or again coursing the Campagan, mounted on their splendid fing his horses, every morning, excling the envy and admiration of all beholders, are nights that may will make an american feel present of his country saman, whose genius and energy have wrought out for them a position so delightful.

There are more americans here this winter than ever before.

The Catholics among them are thinking of building a

There are more americans here this winter than ever before.

The Catholics smong them are thinking of building a church for themselves within the walls. The Protestants, you know, with the exception of a few who attend the chapel of the Legation, are compelled, as heathens or neretics, to worship outside the walls of the city. The English have a nice chapel outside the Porta del Popolo, which is crowded to such excess that it is impossible to get a seat unless you go half an hour before the commoncement of service. Can we not also have an American chapel? It might be established like the English one; that is, a small fund for the support of a resident preacher, with perquisites from the payment of seats by each visites to the church. Why not of "if not, why not?"

Dome on Mideen of the World Company Pile Hundred Americans Present-Royal and Diplomatic Balls—Mrs. General Sout and General and Mrs. Pierce— Popularity of Miss Hamer—Juvenile Art and Song, &c. The dust is old upon my sandal choon, and still I am a

pilgrim for the second time. I have gazed upon imperial Rome, and realized her claim as Mistress of the World. Greece has charmed me with its fair scenes; Egypt awed me with its relics of the past; but Italy is more richly dowered with loveligess than the former, and the rulns of Rome speak of him who made old Egypt

tributary.

The past winter in Rome has been one of unusual gaiety. Owing to the intercession of the French Ambassa-dor masks were allowed in Rome during the eight days of ricans in Rome, who appeared to enter into its amusing

ricaus in Rome, who appeared to enter into its amusing scenes as if they were the usual programme of their daily life. It is a noticeable fact, no matter where you encounter Americans, they appear to be perfectly self-possessed, and ride a camet or maio with as much pleasure as it is was their favorite mode of locomotion.

Queen Christina gave a fancy bail on the Sunday evening preceding Ash Wednesday; whether it was owing to religious scruples or the non receipt of invitations—few Americans were present; indeed, the American Consul was the only one whose name I can at present recall.

The French and Austrian Ambassadors gave entertainments—the former on the night before the Queen, the latter the evening following. Using to the state of affairs now existing, the representatives of France and Austria, with their satellites, could not exchange civilities.

The American Minister, with the best intentions, issued dards for a dance a few weeks ago. Much to his digrest, on the evening of the bail, the police prohibited walting—owing to the insecurity of the floors of his edifice. I believe that since last fall's) panic foreigners think we have imparted an instability to everything we touch.

Mrs. Gen. Scottan'l daughter are generally to be met at all the receptions—they are very popular.

General Pierce has been here for several weeks, much to his own astifaction, and with great benefit to the health of his amiable hady.

The "Perkinese" of Boston, who are here with a large party, are often to be seen, but always surrounded by representatives from the "modern Atlanta." They are all justiy proud of Miss Hosemer, who promises to fulfill all the anticipations of her friends. One almost becomes an artist in Rome, for things teach with a double force, and the galleries are thrown open daily to the public. There appears to be an intuitive perception of the beautiful born in this nation, for the children of the Romagna form pictures of the Maconna from the leayes of flowers, the while warbing ariss from an opera it would ta

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF EUROPE.

The New Russian Loan-The New India Loan-Financial Embarrassment of Au-

tria, &c., &c.

THE FINANCIAL EMBAREASSMENT OF AUSTRIA.

(Translated from the Courier Franco Lailen of April 14,

for the New Your Herazo.)

The Parisian press has lately spoken much of the pecuniary embarramments of Austria, and seemed astonished to learn the financial disorders caused in that empire
by the great expenses consecrated to military armaments.
Their astonishment would have been far greater if they
would have found out that these disorders are inveterate,
and have become the hormal state of that administration;
they would have seen that the work of Mr. Tegoborski—
which has been qualified as marvellous—has not succeeded in throwing any tight on that organization.

At the end of 1856 the ordinary and extraordinary receipts of the empire were, according to the Official Guscile
of Milian (No. 119, May 19, 1867), of. frances. 710, 221, 917.

The expenses amounted to.

(** 572,344,451*

Deficit. 162,119,531

It was an improvement on the results of the budget of 1855, which had left a deficit of 351,128,252 frames. Since Joseph II. It is an ordinary condition for Austria to have an enormous deficit, in adding up the deficit of the budgets from 1848 to 1856, one arrives at the enormous amount of nearty two thousand millions of frames. The service of the public debt alone has increased to

As if these charges had not been sufficient, a decree of Montecoccoli increased in 1849 the land tax of 50 per cent.

The Constitutionnel asserts that since 1815, the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom has yearly sent to Vienna about 40 millions.

The book, "L'Autriche en Lombardie." published in 1840 by an employe of the public debt's administrator, estimates the amount as nearly double.

If, therefore, Austria has in a few months expended her regular income, the metallic reserve of the Bank of Vienna, the fifty millions furnished by the Duke of Moden, and the proceeds of the loan attempted in Loadon, one can naturally perceive that she has the only alternative, either to force her subjects—and among others the Lombardo Venetians, already so impoverished—to furnish her withfunds, or to declare herself in a state of baskruptcy.

THE INDIAN LOAN OF THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF

bardo Venetians, already so impoverished—to furnish her withfunds, or to declare herself in a state of baskruptcy. THE INDIAN LOAN OF THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

[From the London News (Gity Article) April 12.]

Late this evening—some hours after the close of the Stock Exchange—the official notification of the Indian Loan was made, in the amongat form:—

The Secretary of State for India in Council gives notice that he will be prepared, at or before 12 colock, on Tuesday, the 19th inst, to receive tenders for a loan of £7,000,000, for seven years, on securit of debentures transferable either by the delivery of the debentures reas equival or the dead to the state of the colock, on the seven years, on securit of debentures transferable either by the delivery of the debentures reas equival or by dead to be able to the colock, on the loth of the colock, on the loth of the loth of the colock, on the loth by the delivery of the debentures at the rate of four per cent per anaum, payable by coupons attached, half yearly, at the treasury at this office, on the 19th July and the 19th January in each year. Holders of the debentures will have the option of dialning payment at par at the expiration of five years, from the 19th July next on giving one year's previous notice.

The tenders to be for sums of not less than 5001, and to state how much will be given for every 1001 of the said lova.

The timers are to be delivered in sealed, at the treasury at this office, and to specify the debentures required, whether transferable by delivery or by deed, and the proportions of each denomination of debectures.

A deposit of 2 per cent upon the amount tendered must at the office of initia in Council, on the SM May, 1359, as will feave 50 per cent of the expiral to be paid as under, vizing the first of initia in Council, on the SM May, 1359, as will feave 50 per cent of the expiral to be paid as under, vizing the first of just of parties who as cester may pay up in tull gand will be allowed a tiscount at the rate of 3 per cent p

d genial manners. Miss Riggs into a Americans.

Mas Person of Americans.

Served price being fixed at 97. Those debentures, however, were for five years only, instead of seven, as now, and the amount offered was ansattler. The present ion of and young, are the order of the day now; revenen, Miss Cushman, Miss being among the most britished the sales receiving their and the amount offered was ansattler. The present in of saless, filled with grand and the richest description of decorated with the choicest sing the Campagna, mounted on the control of the control of decorated with the choicest sing the Campagna, mounted on the loan of March, 1858, no tenders were received for less than the choicest of the control of them as the present of the control of them as the present of the control of them as the present of the control of them as the choicest of the control of them as the present of the control of the cont the latter sum will involve a cash withdrawal of only 2½ millious sterling, it is scarcely probable that any important effect will be probaced in the money market. The subscriptious already proferred from various quarters, principally from the continect, amount 19 netween £7,500,600 and £8,000,000 of stock, so that the success of the operation would appear to be already assured. The shares of which have been eagorly taken up in Paris, has, it is understood, just obtained from the French overament the authorization required by its statutes before it can embark in a foreign undertaking; and we have reason to believe that arrangements are in progress with a view to the negotiation through that society of £2,000,000 of the stock destined for the French market. The official announcement of the loan is exsected to take place in mediately, as the payment of the first instalment of 16 per cent is fixed for the 8th of May. The instalment of 16 per cent is fixed for the 8th of May. The instalment will be spread over a twick of eight mouths (from the present date), the limit one failing due on the 20th of December. The contract contains one very remarkable clause, viz., that in the event of war, or of the existing Russian scourishes being depreciated to the extent of six per cent, the subscribers to the new ions shall be absointely relieved from the obligation of making further payments, bends or inscriptions representing a proportionate sum, will be delivered as each instannent is liquidated. Shany persons will infer from the exceptional clause that the Russian government appehends war, whilst keener observers will argue that, in such case the government would have steadfastly resisted the insertion of a stipulation which might redound to their pecuniary disadvantage. However this may be, the arrangement beapeaks a spirit of cansor and fair dealing on the part of the government. The investment of the existing Russian four and a haif per cent loun, a three per cent stock at 68 would not appear to present superior of he si

operation, which is very different from a new loan, will shortly come forward.

FAILURE OF THE AUSTRIAN ROTHSCHILLS' LOAN AND ITS CONNEQUENCES.

(From a Vienna letter in the Paria Constitutionael.]

The non success of the loan negotiated by Messre. Rothschild has, it appears, obtiged the Austrian government to seize arbitrarily the medalite reserve deposited in the Bank of Vienna. This reserve, which was important, in said to have been already absorbed by the expose of warlike preparations, as have also the first calls paid at London by the rire subscribers to the loan. It is alleged him that the War Department has long since come to the end of the money left by the Duke of Modeon. The want of money under which the government thatons is not solely caused by the exposes incurred for the augmentation of the army, but arises also from a sensible dimution in the customs daties in the Austrian ports, as already stated.

The wants of the army increasing every day, and the resources of the government diminishing, people ask themselves with disquictude in all parts of the empire how the government can provide for the financial difficulties with which it is surrounded. It has been rumored that a forced of such a resolution menetic, have realized the largest part of their fortune, and have sent it abroad.

MR. CORDEN FOR PARLIAMENT

MR. COBDEN FOR PARLIAMENT.

Speech of Mr. Bright on Mr. Cobilen for Rochidale, on the evening of the 13th inst, of the friends and supporters of Mr. Richard Cobien, as a candinate for the representation of that borough. Mr. Cobben being at present in the United States, it was announced that Mr. Bright, M. P., would address the meeting on his behalf. The hall was crowded, and the proceedings were enthasissually conducted.

Mr. G. Ashworth was called to the chair; and smoogat those upon the platform were Mr. Bright, M. P.; A. Stewart, Eng., Major; Mears, Jacob Bright Wiltim Fenton, H. Kolaali, G. Kemp, Joseph Schodeld, T. Chadwick and John Petre, nearly all the members of the Town Council, and a number of other influential therain.

Mr. H. Krishle moved a resolution declaring Mr. Cob-

timer oppositents were oppositent to the last description. Her remote mode of the circumstance of the control was believed by the control was believed by the control was believed by the control was been as the control was

Military and Naval Scrength of Austria, 1850.

[From the Moniteur de Fiotte, Feb. 14.]

The general staff of the Austrian army comprises fewrent staff of the Austrian army comprises fewrent Mindsongrats, Count Nugent, and Count Engage Wratiasaw; 18 envalvy Generals and Fid Zengmeisters; 112 Licothanat Field Marshale, 130 Major Generals, and 206 Co ones. The Austrian army on active service consists of:—

five chassour battations
fourteen companies of infirmary
mon...
Carefry.
Fight currastier regiments...
Eight dragoon dute...
Twelve hussar ditto...
Twelve thian dute...
Artillery.

7,816

his Aid de Camp, Intendant General Ouzzer de Contanact, and the Secretary, Emmanuel Kuminik.

We consequently learn—assuming that the particulary given by the above journal are correct—that the military strength of Austrian in time of peace is represented by 400,000 [men, and in time of war by 750,000 men. That Austrian navy, which is of very recent creation, is inferior in strength to the navies of the two leading Ration Powers, Sardinia and Napler; it is composed of 135 vessels, armed with 852 guns, and manned by 8,707 seamen.

Offensive and Defensive Alliance between Spain and Portugual.

[Translated from the Journal du Havre, April 13, for the New York Herald.]

The Portugues journals bring us the text of the project of a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between Spain and Portugal, under the name of the Iberia Outlederation. We take from it the following extracts—
Those in whose veins circulates the Portuguese blood, ormed aloud by atom, generation after generation in the space of eight centuries, of a brilliant and giorious nationality, will with great difficulty accustom themselves to a complete fusion.

of European politics, one easily finds that the nations will be easier canabled to preserve as European equilibrium—that perfect equality of international rights, that supreme magistracy practised in diplomatic conferences, which generally decide the fate of nations, when azimitating, according to their will and pleasure, small nationalities, or merging them into one, in order to preserve the noceasury equilibrium. This is more the case of the Portagues monarchy than that of Spain. Those differences might, however, disappear by means of a confederation, which is merely an intimate and brotherly alliance between two Powers.

After several other explanatory paragraphs, the jeurnals quote the project of the treaty composed of twenty articles. The laconism of the first will give an idea of the importance of the others. This article states that from the date of the ratification of the treaty there will be between the kingdom of Portugal and its natural sister, the Spanish monarchy, "an ollensive and defonsive aliance, and a complete solidarity in all international questions which might arise in future, or which are now pending with all other nations."

with all other nations."

Probable Annexation of China to Russia.

(From the China Telegraph (Loudon paper), April 13.]

Is all human probability the present Tariar dynasty in
China, so long totering on its throne, will be in a very
short time completely overturned; in which case we may
expect a division of the vast Chinese empire. The Autochthones of the soil—the aboriginal Chinese—when once delivered from the yoke of the Tariars, will not care much
for Mandschuria, the land of their present tyrannical rulers;
and there will be then nothing to prevent Russia from
taking easy possession of it, probably without any saoritice of mon or treasure, and extending their frontier to
the Chinese wall. Mr. Collins seems to view this in the
same light. "From the Amoor," says he, "to the great
wall of China is only one step. A corps of 20,000 Cossacks could surprise, take possession of, and occopy the
coentry as our own fittle army marched to Santa Fe, and
conquered New Mexico."

(Translated from the Journal du Havre, April 11, for the

computed New Mexico."

(Franslated from the Journal du Hayre, April 11, for the New York Herato.]

The submission of the Kneikes Tartars to Russia is an important fact, although the press has not yet spoken of it; it is now authentic. These tribes, says a German journal, comprise a population of 4,000,000 of souls, and their territory extends from the province of Irkuits to the grand desert of Mongolia. The climate of the country is similar to Southern France. It is the fairly of Siberia. Adding to it the territory of the Amoor, one finds that since the advent of Alexander II. Russia has acquired a territory equal to France, Beigium, Holland and Germany taken all segether. It seems, then, says the same journal, that he projects of Russia are not directed against Italy, but against China.

Ecola Montez in London.

[From the London Star, April 8.]

The windows of print shops and the columns of newspapers have made the public familiar, for more than ten years past, with the figure and the exploits of a tary of delicate beauty but of masculine apirit. Few of the female personages of history or fletion have played so remained a part on the world's stage as sine who has been as Europe the favorite of kings and of republicans; in America, a heroine of the horsewhip and mantiff; in both worlds, we believe, a heatrical star of some brilliancy; and new its achieving a modest and profitable popularity as locturer.

we believe, a theatrical star of some brilliancy; and new is achieving a modest and profitable popularity as leature.

Madame Loia Montex—or Countess of Landfelt—made a first appearance in London last night in the new character. The fame of her beauty, her dieverness or her fortunes, attracted to St. James' hall a very numerous and fashionable audience. Every portion of that spacious and elegant building was well filled. Pracinely at eight o'clock the lecturer presented herself, attired in this black velved fress, which seems the only alternative to white munit for ladies who aspire to be historic. And not Mary Stuart herself became the black velvet, with its margins of white isce, better than Loia Montez. A single glance at the lady, as ahe steps upon the platform and takes her place behind a reading desk artistically draped with red, puts to flight all motions of unwomanly obtrusses and velomence. The Egure, face and alr-the costume, attitude and elecution—are thoroughly, bewischingly femiline. And not less so the natter and style of the discourse. It consults of a lively and somewhat immethodical commentary on English and Amexican Character—nowhere profound, pornaps in parts very exaggerated, but always piquant and never ill-natured. No part of it, by the way, is more femiline than the politics—and in so saying we pay only a just tribute to the good some and right feeling of womanzind; for we could wish nothing better for England and America than the sort of alliance between them which Medame Loia Montey advocates, and indeed prediction. Perhaps the sucartest, happient saying in the whole lecture is that in which we are told, with an affably pretty affectation of examentars—"If I were claims. Perhaps the smartest, happient saying in the whole lecture is that in which we are told, with an affably pretty affectation of examentars—"If I were claims.